



İsa ARSLAN İBRAHİM OĞLU¹
**ASSISTANCE OF TURKEY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

Abstract

In the article the facts shows that the first days Ottoman Empire had organized assistance in different directions to the Caucasus republics, especially for Azerbaijan and Nagorno-defense capability to improve the normal functioning of the public authorities. This assistance was very serious challenges facing the young republics to stand up or gave an opportunity to state agencies normal working, After the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic Ottoman Empire sent the delegation (advisers, militaries in various fields) that played an important role in organization of new government structure and functioning normally, the protection of public order, strengthening discipline. In this regard, the documents, the newspapers of that time, older peoples' interesting facts remained.

Key words: Ottoman Empire, Azerbaijan, Mountain Republic, State Establishment, Assistance

**TÜRKİYE'NİN AZERBAIJAN HALK CÜMHURİYETİNE
DEVLET KURUCULUĞU ALANINDA YARDIMLARI**

Özet

Makalede sözü geden gerçekler açıkça göstermektedir ki, Osmanlı Devleti ilk günlerden Kafkasya'da yeni oluşmuş cumhuriyetlere, özellikle de Azerbaycan ve Dağlı cumhuriyetlerine karşı savunma kabiliyetini yükseltmek, devlet otoritesinin normal faaliyetini düzenlemek için çeşitli yönlerde yardımlara başvurdu. Bu yardımlar çok ciddi zorluklarla karşılaşan genç cumhuriyetlerin ayakta kalmasına, devlet yapılarının bu veya diğer derecede normal faaliyetine olanak yaratmıştı. Azerbaycan Halk Cumhuriyeti kurulduktan sonra yeni yönetim yapılarının düzenlenmesi ve normal faaliyet sergilemesi, kamu düzenini koruma, düzen-disiplinin güçlendirilmesi alanında Osmanlı devleti, Azerbaycan'a gönderilen çeşitli alanlarda danışman ve danışmanlar timinin önemli rolü inkar edilmezdir. Bununla ilgili arşiv belgelerinde, o dönemde çıkan gazetelerde, yaşlı

¹ Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Bakü, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti, isabaku1@hotmail.com

insanların hatıralarında oldukça ilginç, bir çok durumlarda ise öğretici olgular kalmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Azerbaycan, Dağlı Cumhuriyeti, Devlet Kuruculuğu, Yardım.

Ottoman Empire assisted Nagorno Republics that established in the Northern Caucasus particular to improve their defence ability. Since the establishment of the government of the Republic of Nagorno-Young Azerbaijan government since its exist helped Nagorno Republics in all possible ways. on July 12, 1918, Minister of Foreign Affairs reported to the lider of Islamic Army Nuru Pasha that the Azerbaijan are going to conclude the political, military and economic alliance contract with the government of Muslim North Caucasus. It is informed that on 10 July the deaft agreement discussed and approved. But stressed the importance of the exact borders of the two countries at the agreement. [2, list. 10, work 123, p. 91].

On 27 June of 1918 Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan sent a secret telegram to the Foreign Minister of the Ottoman Empire expressed confidence that the newly formed Azerbaijan Republic could not open its representative office in foreign countries, deprived of for obvious reasons. And kindly asked to protect the rights of subjects to allow them to use the Turkish consulates sevice in European countries [2, list. 10, work123, p.92].

In 1918 on August 4 Amir Abdullah, the Minister of Finance of Azerbaijan sent a telegram to Rasulzadeh who was the head of the Azerbaijani delegation in Turkey at that time and stressed to send a finance adviser immediately. In Batum conference the Finance Minister of Azerbaijan reported about financial adviser Hamid Efendi that agreed during the negotiations with Ottoman side. Gsmanlı Under the agreements reached during the said they expect the. Then asked to send an urgent cash at the telegram, too. [2, list. 10, work 123, p.93].

On July 16, 1918 Minister of National Education of Azerbaijan Nasib bey Yusufbeyli asked Rasulzadeh to send 200 teachers working in high schools and reguired number of books. [2, list. 10, work 123, p.95].

A.Topchubashov an authorized representative of Azerbaijan in Ottoman State met with the newly appointed Sheikh ul-Islam on 28 October of 1918,. He stressed a spiritual importance and necessity of Ottoman State's experience learning at this meeting, the sides agreed to organize development trainings to improve for religious structure representatives in Ottoman State. [15, c. 32]

According to the annex of Peace and friendship agreement than signed in Batum between Geragea and Ottoman State in 1918 June 4-de thwy should provide a position for muslims hwo lives in Gorgea. [11, s. 150]. Due to the agrement they agreed to pojnt a man who eill lider muslims that lives in Georgiea. They sholud remmeber the name of Ottoman sultan in cermons. [10, s. 478; 7, s. 43] According to the Batum agreement sighned on 4 June 1918 between Ottoman State and Armenia stressed the protect of muslims rights who lived in Armenia. There would be a mufit and the name of Ottoman sultan would remember in Iravan. [7, s. 43]. According to the VI stage of the agreement the rigts of muslims who lived in Armenia will be protected. [4, s. 71]. So, Ottoman State tried to provide the rights od azerbaijanis who lived in the republic of Armenia.

Using Ottoman State's experience National government of Azerbaijan created a special organization named Mashikhat to rule religious issue. Due to the the decree of Azerbaijan government in 1918 12 November the salary of Mashikhat chairman Sheykhulislam and mufit was equal with the salary of Minister. [14, 7.XII.1919, №265].

In 1919 December Council of Ministers decided a decree about salary of deputy Ministers, government chairs, Mashkhat's chairman. (their salary rate became 11025 manat) [14, 18.XII.1919, №274]. In 1918 24 December According to the report of minister of religious of Azerbaijan declared salary of members of Baku gas office. Their salary was so: confessor – 1300 manats, secretary – 750 manats, Lower-ranking employees – 750 manats [14,9.II.1919, №30].

From the moment of entering the Azerbaijan territory the Ottoman armed forces protect the country, the liberation of the country not only from the Armenian-Russian forces, they did their best to improve the socio-political situation and stability. Among of these actions replaced protection of life and property of civilians, fighting against robbery. In the spring of 1918 a military force that sent by Nuru Pasha played an important role on the way of creation of stability. Therefore, the population of Ganja said about Nuri Pasha or described him so: "Nuri Pasha is like an angel came down from heaven" [8, s.39].

In the summer of 1918 the Caucasus Islamic Army had a significant contribution to the establishment of law and order in the western regions. On August 24, 1918 Ganja District Court prosecutor stated in his report that sent to the Minister of Justice, military discipline violators in Kazakh, Tovuz, Ganja were arrested on the orders of the Turkish gendarmerie officers [1, list. 2, work 11, p. 4, 42].

Turkey has shown a significant contribution in the fight against the illegal-bandits. In this regard, on 16 February 1920, there was an interesting report of Baku Polismeyster Shikhliniski Majid Agha that sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Georgia at the time the report was were right. There was an information about the robbery called Heydar Sadykh hiding in the forest of Garayazi. It was informed that "population of Shikhli village in Gazakh – family Sadikhli involved in a robbery since 1917 in that report. Only after the Turks coming (Ottoman military units - IA) the thieves aside leaved the area, but they came back after Turkish military forces returning. And robberies began to repeat their actions again guldurlar " [3, siy. 1, iş 22, v. 152].

It was informed that Kazakh Khoyski Amir Khan after the appointing as a governor-general Sadikhovs moved to the forest Garayazi in the Republic of Georgia declared themselves Georgian. However the gang of robbers continued their actions [3, siy. 1, iş 22, v. 152]. Edam edilenlerin tegsiri taxta lövheyə yazılıb boynundan asılır, garet etdiyi, oğurladığı mallar dar ağacının yanına eşyayı-delil kimi goyulurdu. On September 15, 1918 Islamic Army of the Caucasus after the liberation of Baku city violence used theft strict rules to prevent the robberies. Based on the memoirs of writer who lived in that period interesting facts Azerbaijani writer Suleymanov Manaf noticed interesting facts based on the memories who lived there on that period. According to the sayings of older residents of Baku after the Ottoman Army entered Baku (now called Fuzuli square) established gallows in the dry garden called Parapet (now Fountain Square), in front of the railway station, in Boulevard, in front of the bridge and a lot of Dark neighborhoods. Robberies were sentenced to be hanged from the gallows. Wooden board hanging on the neck is the fault of those who were executed, pillaged, stolen goods were left as an argument at the gallow. [9, s.258]. After the entering Baku city population especially especially Christian population was warranted by the Caucasus Muslim. Everyone to be taken to

safety of life and property. [5, s.200 In order to ensure order in the city Nazim Bey was appointed as a commandant of Baku city. He began to fight against those who abuse and robbery. He ordered to return of plundered things to their owners as soon as possible [14, 25.IX.1918, №4].

After the liberation of Baku the commander of the Caucasus Muslim Army Nuri Pasha sent a telegramme to Anvar Pasha in Istanbul immediately. Nuri Pasha reported about 100 robberies that hung. It was informed that tranquility and security has been provided, completely satisfied at the report. The report noted that "the measures taken by the city to provide law enforcement and security with this situation and the population expressed his gratitude to the army" [7, s.146].

Older residents who witnessed those incidents spoke that Ottoman Army did not be mercifully with robbery. Among of the hangers were Turkish soldiers. Once upon a time the arbitrariness of the chieftains, swindlers hidden [9, s.259]. A group of three men walking at the streets and squares punished the man who tried to offend the discipline. squares and the streets of the capital - a sergeant and two soldiers walking around, that ample, the rule of law in violation of the person to see a little d immediately. Pubs and opium joint were closed, to sell wine, to drink was forbidden. When people on the street who drunk or opium was violated. The lightest punishment was forty batons [9, s.259].

After the liberation of the capital city peace, law and order, rights, economic situation satisfied by the population of the city including Christians and were very pleased. The economic actions normalized the situation soon. We should note that during the period of the Bolsheviks and the Central Caspian the dictatorship food prices were risen, but with the joint efforts of the Azerbaijan Government in Baku and the Turkish commandant market, shops, consumer goods prices were became cheaper. For example, before entering the Ottoman army the city sold 16 kg of flour costed 800 rubles, after liberation of Baku the prize of 1 kilo flour was 100-150 rubles, the prices were fell. 6 rubles to 20 rubles was hardly found in the lamb. Previously found, melon, watermelon, grapes, herbs and vegetables were taken from the villages, provinces to Baku and sold for more cheap prizes. [7, s.149].

In this regard the memories of the older residents of Baku is quite interesting. Due to M.Suleymanov's memory, in order to avoid high-cost "The Turks put under food product tariff. Violator sentenced... a man who sell bread expensive prize punished, his ears were fasten to the door of market. [9, s.268]. Immediately after the liberation of the city of Baku in the Caucasus Army of Islam commander ordered to improve the food supply, is no obstacle for cargo from city to allow me to be committed [14, 18.IX.1918, №2]. Artıg, senyabrın sonunda Bakıda çöreyin giymeti 20-22 manatdan 5 manata düşdü, Şollar su kemeri normal fealiyyete başladı Now, at the end of senyabrın 5 manats fell 20-22 in the price of bread, water pipe Shollar began functioning normally [14, 25.IX.1918, №4]. The Ottoman Army took actions to ensure the safety of the civilian population not only in Baku also everywhere had entered the necessary measures anywhere saw. On September 1918 Deputy Commandant of Gandja Javad bey the Ottoman army commander General Solomon Javad bay Shikhlinski and his deputy with Mr. Suleyman who was a soldier of Ottoman Army took their effort to master who was involved in a robbery and anarchy. Hasan Adigozalov (he was called as a Tat's son) and his gang members had been arrested by them.[14, 18.IX.1918, №2].

Parts of the Muslim Army of the Caucasus begun to ask for aid regarding safety of the civilians in Garabagh azerbaijanis and begun to gather their guns, weapons from the robbery groups at the beginning of October 1918. Some of the pirates fled to Armenia led by

Andronicus [14, 7.X.1918, №6].

On December 22, 1918 The chairman of Ordubad National Council Mir Hidayat Seyidzadeh, addressed a statement to the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and stressed that after the arrival of Ottoman army in Nakhchivan Andronicus gang was forced to leave the premises, "the Turks came after Andronicus everyone lived in the district about three months. Our situation was worse than before after the Turks going from the Caucasus " [6, s.32]

Ottoman military forces to guarantee the safety of the young republic's in the field of economy also contributed. In this regard, on November 6, 1918 the information that sent to the Minister of Justice by Nuru Pasha is interesting. It was informed that Armenian woman Babayeva and Georgian Sakanelidze were arrested at this report. They are accused of banknote counterfeiting and is considered the work of the Military Desert Court. [1, siy. 2, iş 14, v. 31].

It is clear from the archival documents the Ottoman army in accordance with the terms of the armistice of Mudros after leaving Azerbaijan borders some of Turkish national army soldiers stayed there and assist rebuilt our national army and continued their serve in other areas. For example, the commandant of the Kazakh Sabri Bey continued his serve in 1918 from November to December [1, siy. 2, iş 11, v. 101, 103].

On November 24 of 1918 of the District Court of Ganja prosecutor addressed to the Minister of Justice an information about the arrests by commandant of the Kazakh Sabri [1, siy. 2, iş 11, v. 99].

On 18 December 1918 in the District Court of Ganja prosecutor reported to the the Ministry of Justice that there were 100 works in Ganga prison that arested by the order of Ottoman Military Army. [1, siy. 2, iş 667, v. 1].

These facts clearly show that in the first days the Ottoman Empire assisted Republics established in the Caucasus , in particular to Azerbaijan and Nogorno Republic to improve the defenses of the republics aid agencies in different directions for normal operation. This contribution gave an opportunity to these republics on the way of normal functioning of state structures.

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